

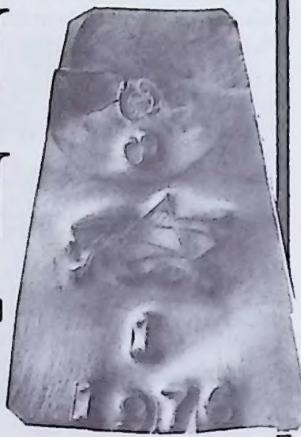
COINQUEST, being a

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... Publication for Collectors of: Countermarked, Cut and Holed Coins, Tokens and Medals; Siege and Necessity Pieces; Love Tokens; and, Numismatic Literature.

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COINQUEST'S "FELIX" award, above; below, the ANA's countermarked siege piece, with its subscription number, 077. Story and more photos on page 2.



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July, 1976 Volume I, Number 6

The Scribe's Scribbles ...

?

Another Monthly Coin Magazine ?

?

Well, maybe ...

COINQUEST, currently a specialized bimonthly newsletter, is set ... ready to expand into the foreign, ancient and medieval fields, covering coins, tokens, medals and paper money; anything numismatic, really.

The format of the "new" COINQUEST would remain basically the same, but it'd have a heavy cover in color, be stitched, be printed on offset paper (not newsprint,) and probably be mailed in a protective jacket. (Countermarks, etc., would not be relegated to a "back seat.")

It would be an "international magazine" in the strictest meaning of the term; in fact, it would be a brazen imitation of WORLD COINS, except for the physical size.

But, is there a real NEED for a WORLD COINS replacement? Haven't WORLD COIN NEWS and the International Section of COIN WORLD adequately filled the void left by the expiration of WORLD COINS?

YOU must answer those questions, as I must consider these factors, all of which are important to the success of any venture of this nature:

- Dealers, publishers, manufacturers and suppliers as advertisers.
- Writers capable of snappy, entertaining and informative articles.
- Subscribers to read those articles, and to order from the advertisers.
- An editorial and advertising staff capable of pleasing readers and advertisers.
- Creditability... which COINQUEST has established after one year.
- Advertising. Currently there's a COINQUEST ad program underway, which can and will be developed further, if the need arises.
- Money. (Need I say more?)

I need to know if there're enough advertisers "out there" who'll support a monthly COINQUEST; I need to know if there's a "healthy" group of subscribers, willing to buy and to read a monthly "foreign" magazine.

For those of you at the ANA Convention, I'll be available for your comments; for readers who won't be there, I'd appreciate your responses in letters.

There's another article in this issue that pertains to the same subject, but, at the last moment, it was decided that this would be a more effective spot. Excuse the repetition.

CG

COLLECTORS' CIRCULAR

Coole's Comments on Chopmarks

By Rev. Arthur B. Coole
Denver, Colo.

Silver has been used in China as a medium of exchange for centuries, and an actual coinage was issued about 150 B.C. but it didn't last very long. The Han Wang Mang, after dethroning the youthful emperor of the Han Dynasty tried to do so away with the bronze cash on a large scale by instituting silver coinage but, like himself, it didn't last very long.

Actually, until the end of the 19th century, there was practically no silver coinage, as such in China, except for a very limited coinage in several small areas. But, from 1890 onward, after modern minting machinery was introduced, China really started to mint silver coinage.

With the minting of dollars after the American Trade Dollar, or the Spanish and Mexican Pesos, with some South American issues thrown in for good luck, the Chinese issued their own dollars. But all of those dol-



A well chopped French Indo China One Piastre dated 1886, typical of many coins chopped by Chinese merchants and bankers. (Photo by the author.)

lars, or pesos, were used in China alongside each other, and then the Chinese dollars were minted by provinces, as well as dynastic ones.

In some parts of China, especially in the south the people were wary of

Coinquest CMKS Available

Illustrated here are examples of COINQUEST'S countermark, Felix, the grasshopper, and the letters, "CQ." Subscribers' Soundex numbers will be added as the pieces are ordered. (It's the three-digit number found on CQ address labels.)



The piece above, left, will be donated to the American Numismatic Society, number 076; number 077, on the front page, will be given to the ANA. Each piece weighs about one-half ounce ... "four-bit" pieces, as does the example on the right, above. The piece by itself is a "two bit" piece which weighs about one-quarter of an ounce.



combination of two pieces with their subscription numbers, one of which will have a "—" prefix and suffix, denoting a duplicated number.

Subscribers who do not order by October 1, forfeit claim to their number, and the pieces will be put up for sale to the public. On or about 3

(Continued on Page 7)

using them and didn't trust them until some of the well known banks, or business firms, put their endorsements on the coins. These were usually in the form of a single (sometimes two characters) character cut into the silver coin.

This guarantee meant that they would guarantee to accept the use of those coins as silver of a definite value and it was engraved on the coin. These were called "chop-marked" coins in pigeon English, which was used a great deal between the foreigners and Chinese in business matters.

This so-called pigeon-English made things real funny at times. For instance the Cantonese Chinese had a terrible time pronouncing the English "R" sound and would pronounce it like the English "L" sound.

I remember that one time we were on a ship between Foochow and Hong Kong, and our Cantonese table waiter was trying to learn English from the foreign passengers on board. We had a Miss Rouse, sitting at the same table with us in the dining salon, and the waiter came up to her one noon with a bowl of rice and said "Miss Louse, will you have some rice, please."

(Continued on Page 6)

The "Felix" Award

COINQUEST'S "FELIX" award (front page) will be given annually to three writers selected by CQ subscribers, who, in the subscribers' opinions, have contributed the best articles, or series of articles, to the pages of CQ.

Contributors to Volume I, Numbers 1 through 6 (this is issue 6,) are eligible to receive the 1976 award, which will include a testimonial suitable for framing.

Another FELIX will be awarded to the numismatist, who, in the subscribers' opinions, has contributed the most to the hobby during the same time span, 1 September, 1975, until 1 September, 1976. The nominee need not have written for CQ, nor for any other publication.

Subscribers are asked to submit three names, in order, for compilation not later than 15 September, 1976. A single name should be indicated for the other, "outside," award.

Results of the compilation will be printed in the September issue of CQ.

Second Century CMKS of Antiochus IV

By Frederick G. Ruben
Chesapeake, Va.

It is with a high degree of certainty that several counterstamps on coins of the Second Cent. BC are attributed to Antiochus IV (175-164BC) of Syria. The most common of these is the badge of the Seleucid Dynasty, an anchor.



Aspendus, Pamphylia, type of Alexander the Great, dated 166 / 5BC. Cmkd with the Seleucid anchor on a silver tetradrachm, 30mm. Cmk is 7mm x 4.5 mm.

The most positive argument relies on coins of Egypt dated 174 - 171BC. Antiochus IV invaded Egypt in 171 and 168 BC and was the last Seleucid monarch to occupy Egyptian territory.

These marks are all on bronze of about 24mm. The next group usually associated with Antiochus is on Syrian bronze, most of Antiochus III (222-187BC.) The form of the anchor is the same and the mark is extremely common. All of this group is 18-27mm and are among the most common of Syrian bronze. Not believed to belong to this group are much earlier issues with a trident shaped mark that may be Seleucid, but not this late.



Ptolemy V, Egypt, 193 / 181 BC, AE 37mm. Cmkd cornucopia, 9mm x 2.3mm. (All photos by the author.)

This author believes another series of bronze coins of Egypt were counter-stamped for Antiochus. These pieces are 32-42mm and were issued 247-181BC, and bear a counterstamp of a cornucopia bound with a fillet (ribbon.) The coin obviously was struck to be a denomination at least twice that of the anchor counter-stamped pieces, and it is therefore reasonable to assume that if Antiochus applied this mark, it might be to indicate value.

The cornucopia is a type used primarily in Egypt, and the existence of this symbol as a type of counterstamp on coins of Syria would support this premise, yet no coins in this size range were current in Syria until Antiochus introduced them late in his reign. The only support for this theory is the general absence of counterstamps on other Egyptian bronze (except Cyprus mints.)

A great temptation exists to add to these a counterstamp on an Egyptian coin attributed to the mint of Ptolemais, Phoenicia. This 23mm bronze, Ptolemy III, BMC 76, has the mark "A" and is a city whose path would lie along an invasion route from Syria into Egypt.

The largest number of anchor counterstamps are upon non-Syrian tetradrachs. The mark is larger than the types previously described, more artistically cut, and is of an unconfusable form. The coins on which it is found are primarily from Asia Minor struck after 190BC. Among these is a common coin type of Alexander the Great, with the head of Heracles on the obverse and a seated Zeus on the reverse.

The mark is placed on either side without preference, except that a flat surface is found, centrally located on the obverse and in the field on the reverse. Attributing the mark to Antiochus IV is not difficult due to the ability to date the coins and the comparison of relative wear on coin and counterstamp.

If all these marks are to be attributed to Antiochus, a chronology is appropriate. On coins of Egypt there are only two opportunities: The first invasion is likely due to the area controlled, but this is speculation. Most likely the Syrian bronze belong to the same period, whichever that is.

The silver coins are definitely later, yet present many problems.

Alexander types of Aspendus, Pamphylia are marked and date as late as 166 / 165 BC, according to an era starting about 189BC.

Considering this starting date as being relatively correct, the Egyptian invasions are not possible with coins dated 23 and possibly 24. The only events remaining in the history of Antiochus are his lavish games in 166BC, military problems in Judea, and his fatal expedition into Persia in 164BC.

(Continued on Page 6)



Sinope, Paphlagonia, 290-250 BC. Hemidrachm. Head of nymph. Sinope/Poseidon standing. Cmkd on both sides simultaneously, facing female head / male head to the right. (From Alex Maloy list, No. 315, Sept. '73.

Frederick G. Ruben is originally from Poultney, Vermont and is currently a police officer in Chesapeake, Virginia. He received a BS in Geology from the University of Michigan in 1968, and an AAS in Police Science from Tidewater Community College in 1976. Active in the Tidewater Coin Club, he has been collecting ancient coins for 18 of his 30 years. — (Editor)

Austrian Republic Fought Its Political Wars on Coins

By Hans Holzer

(Reprinted with permission of Stack's, New York City. — Ed.)

The Austrian Republic, founded in 1918, after the expulsion of a century-old regime, found itself faced by a three-party feud almost from the start.

The Socialists, the Nationalists and the Conservatives, who soon got hold of the government and who ran it up to the invasion by the Germans, were never really at peace and in this struggle monetary items were used constantly.

NAZI TOKENS AND COUNTERMARKS

First to feel the hand of the Conservative government was the Nazi party, chiefly composed of doubtful elements, and actively supported at all times from across the border. To "celebrate" the first year of their illegality in Austria, the party issued an aluminum medalet showing a hand with a sword, a Nazi coat of arms as background and the legend "Hail Hitler — Victory's Ours". The reverse side, reads "1933 - 1934. June 19. One year of suppression. Stronger than ever."

These were distributed by the partisans, but they had no monetary value. A few years later, a series of underground coins was issued.

When the struggle became more violent, regular Austrian coins were taken from circulation by the Nazi sympathizers and countermarked with a swastika design, then placed back into circulation as a means of political propaganda. In a similar way, the crooked cross, symbol of the Republic, was mutilated into a swastika by chopping off some of the arms.

Just before the German invasion, in the spring of 1938, the Germans thought up a fine system to discredit the Austrian currency.

Under the guise of children's gambling money, they manufactured exact miniature facsimiles of all Austrian coins then in circulation, and sent them into Austria to be sold as "toy money". Their local sympathizers then started joking about the new coins, and tried to prove to the less educated masses that these were their new coins and that the Austrian government was going to be bankrupt soon.

However, the scheme did not work. The Austrian police discovered the real purpose of these "toys" and confiscated them on the basis of an old law on counterfeiting. A few sets were sold during the two weeks before official prohibition.

In this connection another aluminum token issued by the German Nazi Party this time, is noteworthy. It shows a swastika superimposed on a sun shining over a view of factories and smokestacks — the city of Saarbruecken. Below is the date of the Saargebiet's union with the Reich, "13.1.1935" and around the legend "DIE SAAR FUER HITLERDEUTSCHLAND" (The Saar for Hitler Germany) referring to the vote in Germany's favor taken under highly doubtful circumstances and pressure of Nazi propagandists.

The reverse has a swastika on which are superimposed the words "VOLK WILL ZU VOLK" (Freely "Blood to Blood") and around, "DIE SAAR HAT'S ERWIESEN — DIE OSTMARK WIRD'S BEWEISEN" (The Saar has proved it — Austria WILL prove it) meaning, of course, that now that the Saar is part of the Reich, the Austrian Republic, because it is inhabited by related nationalities, should be made part of Greater Germany.

Such a threat seems bold in view of the early date of the token, but the piece is of private manufacture, possibly by Lauer or a similar Bavarian establishment.

It is interesting when one considers that as late as 1936, and again early in 1938, Germany solemnly promised to respect Austrian independence and signed treaties to that effect which, in due course, shared the fate of all other Nazi treaties, which is well known to one and all.

Anybody who wanted, however, could have seen what the Nazis were up to as early as 1935, if it were only by studying their campaign tokens.

SOCIALIST COUNTERMARKS

The Social Democrats, on the other hand, outlawed after their unsuccessful revolt of February, 1933, resorted to similar methods by counterstamping regular coins with their symbol, the Three Arrows. The three Arrows were originally the symbol of the so-called "Iron Front"

in Germany, a coalition of liberal factions.

Another countermark, known to but a handful of people, consists of a numeral stamped into a regular coin of a low denomination, usually the smallest unit. The numbers differed and went into the thousands. Anyone found with such a coin in his possession was arrested — for the simple reason that it represented the membership card of the then illegal Socialist Unions.

The backbone of this over-all union were the trolley car workers, the bus drivers and other civil service employees. They were prosecuted by the Conservative government and the two never had any love for each other. With the threat of German invasion, Chancellor Schuschnigg, a friend of a more liberal government policy, appealed to them for support, which he received — but it was too late; the Nazis already had sent their bombers, and German troops were marching through Salzburg.

The Socialist counterstamps are decidedly rare, whereas the Nazis applied theirs on a mass production basis.

Auction Note

A Scottish 1566 countermarked silver ryal issued by Mary, Queen of Scots, and the ill-famed Henry, Lord Darnley, graded at VF-plus, sold for a very strong \$650 at Bowers & Ruddy Galleries sale of the "Stafford Collection" held at Long Beach, Calif., on June 25-26.

The piece was countermarked with a thistle as part of Scotland's currency revaluation of 1578. The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. (Submitted by Robert Obojski, Port Washington, N.Y.)

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED: Counterstamped, punched or engraved coins & tokens, especially of Georgia or Atlanta. R. C. Davis, Box 1046, Douglasville, Georgia, 30314.

WANTED: Did you buy any of Byrne lots 1245-48? Help with attribution. Send full description (including date) or foil impression to: Robert Leonard Jr., 1065 Spruce St., Winnetka, IL 60093.

TRADES: Will trade merchant CMKS on U. S. and foreign coins, mostly unattributed, for your duplicates or same. Robert Leonard, Jr., 1065 Spruce Street, Winnetka, IL 60093.

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A Countermark Collection

By

Murray G. Weston
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

(Continued from Last Issue)

In Chile, in 1859, a revolution broke out in the northern Provinces, led by Pedro Leon Gallo. A crown-sized coin, showing a star within a shield, and the value "1 P" (for Peso,) was issued by the revolutionary forces. The coin is undated and the reverse is blank.

In Brazil, coins of Portugal had been counterstamped and circulated at a premium since the middle of the Sixteenth Century. Between 1808 and 1822 the Brazilian Government applied counterstamps to various Spanish - American eight reale coins for circulation in specific areas. The counterstamping also raised the value from 750 or 800 reis to 960 reis, thereby returning a profit to the government of 20 percent or better. Such pieces were issued for Brazil as a whole, the Province of Mato Grosso and the city of Cuiaba.

The writer has an eight Reale coin of Charles III dated 1808, originally issued in Bolivia, counterstamped on the obverse with crowned arms and the name "Cuyaba" which does not show because of poor striking.



9 (reduced)
The reverse is counterstamped with a globe, but only part of this stamp shows also; this piece is listed by Elizondo as extremely rare. (Photo 9.)

In February, 1967, the island of Anguilla joined with St. Kitts and Nevis to form one of the five West Indies associated states. On July 11, of the same year, Anguilla declared its independence and issued a series of counterstamped coins to mark the occasion.

The following coins were counterstamped "Anguilla Liberty Dollar" with "July 11, 1967." in the center.

Mexican Cuauhtemoc 5 Pesos dated 1947 - 1948 (1500 c/s struck)

Mexican Hidalgos 5 Pesos dated 1951 - 1954 (6000 c/s struck)

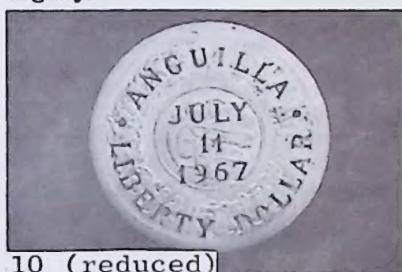
Peruvian Soles dated 1864 - 1916 (1500 c/s struck)

Panamanian Balboas dated 1931 - 1953 (90 c/s struck)

Philippines 1 Peso, dates not reported (340 c/s struck)

Yemen 1 Ryal, 1963. (5,000 struck)

All of the original coins received considerable flattening of design during the counterstamping process. The mintage figures are those used by Elizondo. Other references differ slightly.



10 (reduced)
The independence of Anguilla did not last long as Britain did not recognize the move, and in February, 1969 landed paratroops, resulting in a truce the following month. In 1970, Anguilla was declared a dependency. (Photo 10.)

Counterstamped coins were used extensively in the Caribbean area and entire books have been written on this series. The most popular coin to use was the 8 Reales from the Spanish American Mints. This coin was stamped, cut, or holed in every conceivable way to give it identity, and to restrict its use within specified areas.

The series is represented here with a 1/2 - cut 8 Reales of Charles III crudely counterstamped "Tirtila." This is a private issue but because of convenience it was allowed to circulate in Tortola, the most eastern four islands of the Virgin group. It was issued between 1805 and 1824 and was valued at four shillings and a penny - halfpenny. The full Eight Reales was valued at Eight Shillings and three pence, or eleven bits, in these four islands only. Elsewhere in the British West Indies it was valued at nine shillings or twelve bits. (Photo 11.)

Towards the end of the Eighteenth Century, Great Britain experienced an acute shortage of silver coins. At the same time, the treasury was filled



11 (enlarged)

with large quantities of captured "Pieces of Eight" from the Spanish American Mints.

From 1797 to 1804, these Eight Reale coins (as well as limited quantities of similar size coins from other countries) were counterstamped with the head of George III and put into circulation with a value of four shillings and nine pence. The stamp was applied with a small oval punch of a type normally used for hallmarking large silver articles. (Photo 12.)

A larger, octagonal stamp taken from the Maundy Penny was used in the latter part of this period when forgeries of the original counterstamp were becoming too common.

In 1804, the Bank of England was given authority to completely overstamp the Spanish dollars with a new design showing the head of George III on the obverse and the seated figure of Britannia on the reverse. The value is shown as both "Five Shilling" and "Dollar" as this coin was also used for trade purposes outside of Great Britain.



12 (enlarged)

The shortage of coinage in Great Britain persisted until 1818 when the new designs of George III were issued.

(Continued on Page 8)

Chopmark Comments ...

(Continued from Page 2)

The term "chop mark" originated in the same way as other pigeon English terms.

And another "pigeon English" expression came into being that is entirely erroneous and I have tried to stamp it out as much as possible.

There were various dialects in China for years, but the northern language was used in the greater part of the country. During the Ch'ing (or Manchu) Dynasty when foreigners went to China in such great numbers, the legal court language was the northern Chinese language, which our British friends dubbed "Mandarin," and this became the common foreign name for the court language.

Antiochus IV CMKS ...

(Continued from Page 3)

The games coincided with an extensive issue of coins, large bronzes and prolific silver. To meet the cost of this celebration it might have been necessary to counterstamp current coins of other areas.

The problem is with dated pieces for which there is no fixed starting date. If these mints began their era the same as Aspendus, it would place the counterstamp after Antiochus, for dates as high as 29 are encountered.

No historical event is evident which would coincide with counterstamps after Antiochus, so the era of the coins involved (Philomelium, Phrygia; Sillyum, Pamphylia) must itself be earlier. Exact dating is not possible, but it is apparent that the counterstamping of bronze was before the silver.

That all these coins should be grouped as having been counterstamped for Antiochus IV cannot be completely proven, yet such an outburst of counterstamp activity is not surprising. Several coinage experiments were then current, and this could be added.

The predecessor of Antiochus introduced the serate edge, while Antiochus put marks of value on his bronze, a rare phenomenon in the ancient world. This is an argument in favor of considering marks on bronze as indications of value. Marking foreign silver was a common practice, and might be expected of a ruler who was counterstamping so many issues.

But the term is absolutely wrong; it came from three Chinese words, "MAN Ta JEN," which, translated, means "Manchu Big Person." Now, the language was pure and simple Chinese; it had nothing to do with the Manchu language but was used in the courts. Therefore, why mix up a little-used Manchu language with pure Chinese language?

Why call any Chinese language, "Manchu Big Shot" language? It never was a Manchu language. Call it what the Chinese do, "National Language," to differentiate it from Cantonese, Amoy, or Foochow dialects.

And, as far as these hammered - on endorsements, why not call them what they really are, unless one wants to jokingly call them the "slanguage" expression, "chop mark." Every important firm endorsed them as they passed thru their hands.

In this article I'm calling them by this "slanguage expression" just for the fun of it because it's used so commonly. It's in the category of "rearing children and raising pigs," as we were brought up on.

I'm sorry that I only have one photograph of a "chop marked" dollar, which came from French Indo-China, but was used in South China for years. This shows the endorsements of a number of banks and shops. But I've seen some silver dollars so "chopped-marked" that the coins actually looked like small silver wine cups. I've wondered why anyone would use them for a coin, but the more they were cupped, the more people accepted them because they were guaranteed that many more times.

However, after messing them up this way for several decades, people accepted them for the amount and quality of silver stamped on them in minting, but the age of "chopped dollars" went into limbo by the 1830's.

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Updating Brunk's CMK Anthology

(The following additions and corrections to Countermarks on Medieval and Modern World Coins was submitted by the editor, Gregory G. Brunk, who would be pleased to receive further information about the contents of the book in order to make it as accurate and current as possible.

Readers with such information are asked to contact Brunk at his address, which is: 1022 Ora Drive, Waterloo, Iowa, 50701. — Editor.)

Page 128: "U. PEAR'S SOUP" should read "SOAP."

Page 136: Duffield 1274 - 1276. "The RF Countermark of Guadeloupe is legitimate only on French Colonies two Sous. These are concoctions."

There are two different RF cmks which apparently have been incorrectly attributed to Guadeloupe. Probably it was wrong to assume Duffield 1274 - 1276 was referring to the RF in garlanded circle cmk (Wood-49.) The garlanded cmk is a concoction on all pieces other than French Colonies two Sous. (The Price Guide incorrectly reads, "French 2 Sous," page 394.)

There is another type of RF cmk which is probably the mark Duffield refers to, an RF in a rectangle (Wood-58). This mark also is suspicious; a number of such pieces

Coinquest CMK

(Continued from Page 2)

January, 1977, the complete records of all pieces sold will be donated to the ANA, with a duplicate copy of the records going to the ANS.

The two-bit pieces are priced at \$4.25 each, and the four-bits are \$5.50 each; a pair, one of each, sells for \$9.25. Two, two-bits sell for \$8.00, and two, four-bits are \$10.00. All prices include postage, except on foreign orders, where postage will be added.



Orders should be directed to COIN-QUEST COUNTERMARK, P. O. Drawer 580, Pomona Park, Fla. 32081.

can be found primarily ... or perhaps exclusively ... on U.S. coins. These cmks may be private mutilations, or concoctions, as the cmk is similar to an early jeweler's hallmark.

Page 239: Wood-117. "I in Octagon" attributed to Inagua. This appears to be a brand mark or mutilation without currency significance. All photographs in references listing this coin are the same specimen (so far traced.)

Page 252: Wood - 77. "The 'T' incuse on segments of silver dollars is a concoction." That statement is not correct. Previously it was assumed that such cmkd pieces were concoctions, for no edict for their issuance was known.

Fred Pridmore, in an article in The Numismatic Circular, pages 154-157, 1975, (British West Indies - A New Attribution. Trinidad - A Bit of Twelve Pence,) related the discovery of a multiple countermarked, contemporary one-eighth segment of an 8 Reales with this cmk. Document references to a "bit of 12 pence" are now interpreted as referring to this piece.

Page 347: Figure 16. "PΓ." This is the Greek letter Gamma, not Lambda; the photograph has been retouched.

Page 389: The "Crowned Shield" given here to the Azores is an issue of Portugal, as Duffield states.

Page 397: 7F° should read F7° (Typographical error.)

Page 398: Saint Lucia. Apparently, there're no genuine "center segments of 4 Reales," either.

Information, Please

Murray G. Weston would appreciate any information on a cmk, "WILDER HOUSE," which he found on an U.S. 1870 half-dollar, obverse and reverse, in a straight line.

The cmk is also known on an 1857, 25 cent piece, but it's not known if that cmk is in one or two lines.

Weston may be contacted at 4343 - 5th Ave., S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3C OC5.

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CMK Collection

(Continued from Page 5)

In 1848, the region of Lombardy, in northern Italy, rose in revolt against the Austrian Hapsburgs who had controlled the area (with only two brief interludes) since 1713. The Piedmontese army and the local inhabitants were successful in driving out the Austrian forces and the Provisionary Republic of Lombardy was formed.

A well-struck and beautifully designed Five Lire coin was issued by the Milan Mint at that time. The inscription around a standing female figure translates as "A Free Italy by the Will of God" .. The reverse shows the value as "5 Lire Italiane" within sprays. A translation of the surrounding inscription reads "Provisionary Government of Lombardy." The date, 1848, is below.

Perhaps this coin should not be included in the category of emergency issues as it was originally intended for permanent use, but the Republic of Lombardy existed for only five months. In August, 1848, the Austrian Army returned and it was not until eleven years later that Lombardy finally threw off Hapsburg domination and became part of Italy.

Weston Biography

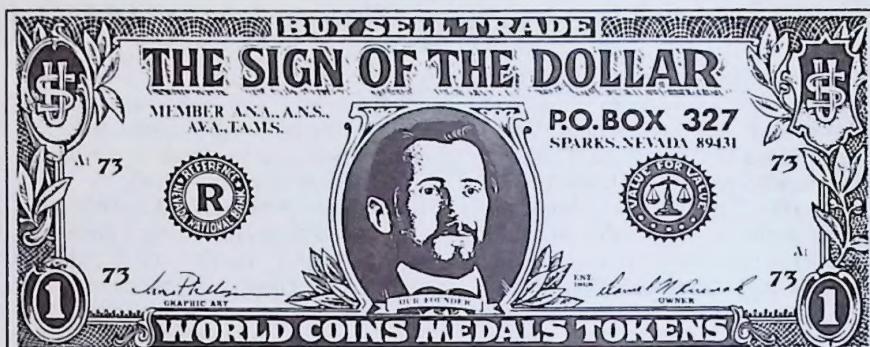
Murray Weston is a native of Wellington, New Zealand, who relocated in Calgary, Canada, in 1952.

He has been a collector for nearly 40 years, specializing in crown-sized coins of the world for the later half of that time period.

He's the past Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, and past President of the Calgary Numismatic Society. Also, he's the designer of the Canadian Numismatic Association's 1975 medal.

Murray has had a number of articles published in New Zealand, Canadian and U.S. numismatic magazines and journals, in addition to appearing in print in the pages of COINQUEST.

His current article in CQ was written originally as a commentary to a series of color slides which he has shown at coin club meetings and at private gatherings.



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(Continued on Page 15)

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 *C1) Above c/s over holed Guatemala 2 Reales 1773 C10.3. VG-F, RR 95.00
 C2) Above c/s over Lima 2 Reales 1807 C10.3. F/VG, RR 90.00
- II) -Stamp of female bust (perhaps Queen Victoria of England) and national Ceiba tree on all pre-Isabel II Spanish mainland 2 Pesetas. "Authorized by the government" in 1845 making them legal "2 Reales" coins. Craig #14.
 C3) Over Madrid 2 Reales 1788 Carlos III. Coin is good, c/s is F-VF 25.00
 C4) Over Sevilla 2 Reales 1801 Carlos III. Coin is VG-F, c/s is F-VF 25.00
 C5) Over Sevilla 2 Reales 1805. Coin is Fine, c/s is F-VF, above par 35.00
 C6) Over Sevilla 2 Reales 1806. Coin and c/s are VG-F. Attractive 25.00
 C7) Over Sevilla 2 Reales 1820. Coin and c/s are Fine +, decent 30.00
 C8) Above c/s and the star-in-grill c/s of Trinidad, Cuba over Madrid 2 Reales 1788. Coin is AG-G; counterstamp is VG+. Triple nationality. 35.00
 C9) Both c/s as #C8 over Madrid 2 Reales 1814. Coin is G+; c/s is VG 40.00
- III) -Die of 14 mm coin-like c/s resembling the Central American Federation coinage style. Authorized circulation of cobs at fixed values. Dated 1846.
 C10) 1 Real 1846 JB C12 over Potosi cob. About Fine 20.00
 C11) 1 Real 1846 JB C12 over Potosi cob. Bold EF, c/s is 85% struck 37.50
 C12) 2 Reales 1846 JB C13 over holed cob. AVF, 100% struck 25.00
 C13) 2 Reales 1846 JB C13 over Lima cob with much detail. Fine 40.00
 C14) 2 Reales 1846 JB C13 over nearly round cob. Decent F-VF 32.50
 C15) 2 Reales 1846 JB C13 over cob "2" reales. Nice VF 40.00
- IV) -Lion in 5 millimeter circle punched over federation coinage of the Costa Rica mint. Intended to discourage counterfeiting of the base coins. Ironically the c/s itself is now suspected of having been used recently on various foreign issues of the 1840-1890 era. Since the c/s was last applied officially about 1857, many can be readily declared bogus. Presently, Holland Wallace is working to determine which dies were used originally in order to correctly classify all extant examples.
 C16) Over 1/2 Real 1831 CR-E C17. VG-F 7.50
 C17) Over 1/2 Real 1843 CR-M C17. F-VF 9.50
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 C19) Over 1/2 Real 1846 CR-JB C17 "CRESCA" legend. VF 11.00
 C20) Over 1/2 Real 1847 CR-JB C17 "CREZCA" legend. VF 11.00
 C21) Over 1/2 Real 1848 CR-JB C17. VF 11.00
 C22) Over 1/2 Real 1849 CR-JB C17. F-VF 7.50
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 C26) Over 1 Real 1848 CR-JB C18. Very Good, Rare date 30.00
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 C29) Over 2 Reales 1849 CR-JB C19. Nearly Fine 9.00
- V) -(1889) National Shield and Lion c/s punched on 0.835 Fineness half-dollars of Colombia in order for them to circulate as if 0.900 Fine 4 Reales. Y20.
 C30) Over Medellin 5 Decimos 1882. Coin = Fine; c/s = AVF 24.00
 C31) Over Medellin 5 Decimos 1883. Coin = AVG; c/s = VF 22.50
- NOTE: We particularly wish to buy all examples of this type for study purposes.
- SALVADOR** Present research indicates that five different counterstamps were applied by Salvador during its history. Please refer to our list #5 of June 1973 for the most complete research yet published on these issues.
- I) -Counterstamp of a triangular mountain with "1839" below in a small rectangle. Exists over 1/2, 1, 2 and possibly 8 Reales coins; all are RR.
 C51) Above counterstamp over a worn and pierced Chile 1/2 Real 1833-34. Ex-Jacques Schulman (1911). Probably UNIQUE over a 1/2 Real
 *C52) Over Peru 1 Real 1828. Coin is Fine; c/s is F-VF. RRR
 *C53) Over Peru 2 Reales 1826. Coin is F-VF with minor scratches; c/s is nice F-VF. Rare, but definitely the most available denomination.
 C51-53) Above set of 3 pieces, certainly UNIQUE as such 1000.00
- II) -National Shield c/s over worn colonial (and perhaps republican) coinage. Probably applied 1873-1880. A very interesting series.
 C54) Struck over 1 Real cob. Fine or so, decent example 20.00
 *C55) Struck over Bust 1 Real of Carlos III. Fine +, fully struck 35.00
 *C56) Struck over Bust 2 Reales of Carlos III. Fine, decent 60.00
- III) -"R" in a circle of 20 or 21 beads over Guatemala Carrera 1/2, 1, 2, 4 and 8 Reales. Applied about 1863. Many references exist.
 *C57) Over Guatemala 1/2 Real 1862. 21 bead variety of c/s. VERY RARE over unholed and undamaged 1/2 Real coins. Coin = VG; c/s = VF 350.00
 C58) Over Guatemala 1 Real 1861. 20 bead variety. Coin = VG+; c/s = F+ 18.00
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 *C60) Over Guatemala 4 Reales 1861. 20 bead variety. Superb VF+, RR 250.00

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Canadian Comments on Coinquest

A Letter from
Peter W. Broeker
Pointe-Claire, P.Q.

This is not meant to be criticism, merely an observation that would lead me to think that the material in COINQUEST could be presented in a somewhat more organized format. It appears that presently we have a hodge-podge of things to look at, but I suppose this will come in time. Especially, private countermarks and love tokens and things of this type, I feel, should be entirely separate from those that are of an official nature.

I mean, let's get first things first. We need an overall definition and classification of counterstamps that were of an official nature and afterwards look into the rest of the field.

In the matter of the Obock counterstamp, contrary to what Mr. Gregory Brunk has observed, I have obtained this counterstamp on a number of coins of India, as well as on a Maria Theresa Thaler as long as five or six years ago from different coin dealers. Subsequent investigation, however, determined that all these counterstamps originated from one source, namely, Tim Browder, with whom I've had various correspondence.

In any event, the Obock counterstamp reads, "In the name of God (Allah), the merciful, the compassionate, struck at Obock," then there follows an Arabic lettering which almost looks like the figures 926, at least so an Arab employee of mine has confirmed. Browder, however, informed me that the figures 926 are not Arabic but stand for the word Obock in the Amharic language, which, in this case would certainly make sense as Amharic also is spoken in the area.

I have this counterstamp also in conjunction with a Pemba stamp, further giving the appearance that the Obock counterstamp is in fact genuine.

Now, to one final comment and this to the terminology "countermark" versus "counterstamp." I do not care much if the English used the term countermark as early as 1697, etc. With all due respect to Mr. Pridmore, a countermark certainly can be differentiated from a counterstamp in that a marking such as an

engraving or even a colouring differs from a stamping done with the aid of a punch; and it does not matter here if a punch was used through manual power or machine power.

So, while the word countermark refers to almost any type of marking, a counterstamp refers to more specifically a tool, if not a die, with which a punch either by hand or by machine was emitted.

I very much appreciate the fact that your labours in Coinquest are

those of love and that the five or six dollars for postage and printing cannot in anyway compensate you for your very worthwhile effort.

I wish I were retired or semi-retired so I could give you a hand. I would just love to see a precise, well-researched, definitive publication in this field presented in a continuous form without having to jump from page to page or issue to issue, clearly subdividing this fairly extensive field into categories, etc.

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By Lowell Galyan
Bakersfield, Calif.

(Continued from Last Issue)

(From time to time, space permitting, private collections will be featured in these pages. Collectors are urged to submit part(s) of their collections for the enjoyment and enlightenment of others. — Editor.)



9. Small crown of Portugal. Ca. 1871. Same as No. 8. (R3)



10. Crowned GP (Governo Portuguez.) Cmkd for the Azores ca. 1885-1890. (R4)



11. Crowned PM (Provincia Mozambique.) Cmkd for Mozambique ca. 1887-1888. (R2)

Attributions, Anyone?

Anyone able to attribute any of the countermarks in the mail bid catalog is asked to forward that information to CQ, for publication in the next issue.

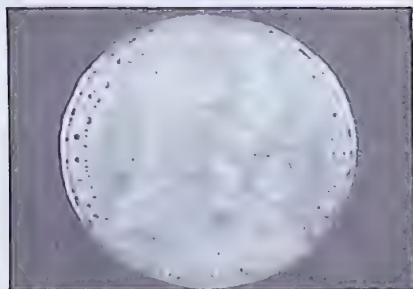


12. Djibouti. Cmk reads in Arabic, "Abd Latif, Silversmith, Djibouti." It's not known if this is a purely private cmk or an assay type for weeding out counterfeit coins under direction of the authorities; I believe the latter to be true. Cmkd. ca. 1870 - 1875, probably around the time the French began arriving in the area. (R3)



13. Djibouti, with additional cmk 830 indicating the fineness in silver. This 830 cmk is what leads me to believe that Mr. Latif was acting as assayer for the authorities. (R3)

14. PM, short letters, (Provincia Mozambique) ca. 1895. This is probably the last cmk applied by Portugal for its African colonies. (R2)



15. PM, tall letters, a die variety of No. 14 and somewhat scarcer. (R2).

(Continued on Next Page)

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Thalers ...

(Continued from Preceding Page)



16. Shaykh Said (Cheik Said). This is a French cmk ca. 1880 for the French territory of Cheik Said, about 1 square mile, across the mouth of the Red Sea from French Somaliland and between Yemen and Aden. There is a ruined fort on this small cape. The cmk reads in Arabic, Sheikh Seyyid at Cape strait Mourning. Literally The Cape of the Strait of Mourning. (R4)



17. Quaiti, Large. Ca. 1889-1900 by the Quaiti Sultanate on the coast of Southern Arabia. (R2)



18. Quaiti, small. Same period, same authority. (R1)

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19. Nejd. 1916-1924. cmkd for this former Ottoman territory. (R2)



20. Al-Hejaz. 1916-1924. Same as above. These two territories formed into Saudi Arabia in 1924. (R1)



17. Quaiti, Large. Ca. 1889-1900 by the Quaiti Sultanate on the coast of Southern Arabia. (R2)

21. 1/16 Ahmadi Rial dies cmkd 1948-1962 account inability of Sanaa mint to produce sufficient Ahmadi Rials. (R2)



22. Ahmadi Rial over-struck on Maria Theresa Taler 1948-1962. (R1)



23. Plug of Maria Theresa Taler over-struck by 1/2 Ahmadi Rial dies. Bust of Maria Theresa shows as "shadow." 1948-1962. (R2)

(Continued Next Issue)

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A Tentative Countermark Bibliography

By
Gregory G. Brunk
Waterloo, Iowa

(Continued from Last Issue)

(Note: The German section of this bibliography will be published at a later date. Editor.)

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(Continued Next Issue)

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Intra Libris — A Book Review

By Robert Obojski
Port Washington, N.Y.

"World Countermarks on Medieval and Modern Coins," an anthology edited by Gregory G. Brunk and just released by Quartermann Publications, Inc., is certainly one of the finest volumes on the subject ever to be published in the United States.

The book is comprised of some 50 illustrated articles originally published in *The Numismatist* and in *The American Journal of Numismatics* during the 1901-75 period, and Brunk makes the work even more useful by inserting corrections and additions to those monographs whenever necessary.

Auction PRL ...

(Continued from Page 9)

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2224 - \$4.00	2285 - \$5.00
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For example, in regard to Frank G. Duffield's, "A Trial List of Countermarked Modern Coins of the World," a series which appeared in *The Numismatist* from 1919 through 1922, Brunk adds 16 pages of comments, additions and corrections. Duffield, who based his study primarily upon auction catalogs published before 1915, inadvertently included in his list (comprised of 1,748 major varieties of countermarked coins) specimens that were either concoctions or mutilations; bogus countermarked coins have always been a serious problem in numismatics.

The Duffield "Trial List" and Brunk's emendations make up approximately a fourth of the Quarterman anthology. Brunk also adds a new foreword, a lengthy "Supplementary Bibliography," and an up-to-date price guide of countermarked coins.

In the bibliography, there is a listing of recent auction catalogs which featured countermarked coins.

No Documentation

Although almost 100 tradesmen, cotton millowners, colliers, and bankers are known to have countermarked Spanish dollars for use in Great Britain from about 1790 to 1825, not a single contemporary published reference to them has been traced.

An unpublished manuscript in the British Museum shows that two types were acquired by an early collector in the 1790's and one or two other private references have been discovered, but publicly there seems to have been a conspiracy of silence about these pieces.

H. E. Manville

Among the major catalogs is the Schulman Galleries sale of the "Howard D. Gibbs Collection of Counterstamped, Necessity and Siege Coins of the Americans," a sale held at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on March 18-19, 1966. There were over 2,200 lots listed in that auction.

Brunk notes that while this catalog is extremely useful, particularly since there are so many photos and detailed descriptions, Schulman and Gibbs inadvertently listed as supposedly genuine pieces that were in reality concoctions and mutilations.

Brunk also notes the Schulman Galleries sale of the "Maravilla Treasurers," an auction conducted at New York's Roosevelt Hotel on Dec. 2-4, 1974. The catalog features a preface by the noted numismatist Gabriel Calbeto, a monograph entitled "Some Comments about this Sale of Potosi Mint Counterstamped Coins Struck in 1649-51 and Recovered from the Wreckage of the Spanish Treasure Ship 'Maravilla.'"

Copies of "World Countermarks on Medieval and Modern Coins," edited by Gregory G. Brunk, are available at \$30.00 each, postpaid, and may be ordered directly from Quarterman Publications, Inc., at 5 South Union Street, Lawrence, Mass. 01805. The 416-page volume is hardcovered and comes with an attractive dust jacket.



World Countermarks on Medieval and Modern Coins

AN ANTHOLOGY EDITED BY

Gregory G. Brunk

This volume, eighth in the series, *GLEANINGS FROM The Numismatist*, attempts to provide a general reference on countermarked coins. Its contents includes the famous articles, "A Trial List of Countermarked Modern Coins of the World," by F. G. Duffield (from *The Numismatist*), and "The Coinage of the West Indies with Especial Reference to the Cut and Counterstamped Pieces," by Howland Wood (from the *American Journal of Numismatics*.)

While it's impossible to identify every countermark using this 416-page, hardcover volume, there's no better source for material on countermarks than *The Numismatist*, and approximately 50 highly-illustrated articles from that journal are reprinted in this work.

To make this anthology of even greater value, a new foreword, supplementary bibliography, and price guide have been added by Gregory G. Brunk.

Also by the editor are three new articles entitled, "A Revision to Duffield's, 'A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World,'" "Revisions to Wood's, 'The Coinage of the West Indies,'" and "Additional Countermarks of Africa, Asia and the Middle East," the first and last of these containing new halftone illustrations.

This volume will make an excellent starting point for new collectors of countermarks, as well as being a valuable general reference for more experienced enthusiasts.



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